



# Autophagy Impairment: A Crossroad between Neurodegeneration and Tauopathies

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COMMENTARY

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# Autophagy impairment: a crossroad between neurodegeneration and tauopathies

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See research article: <http://www.molecularneurodegeneration.com/content/7/1/48>

## Abstract

Most neurodegenerative diseases involve the accumulation of misfolded proteins in the nervous system. Impairment of protein degradation pathways such as autophagy is emerging as a consistent and transversal pathological phenomenon in neurodegenerative diseases, including Alzheimer's, Huntington's, and Parkinson's disease. Genetic inactivation of autophagy in mice has demonstrated a key role of the pathway in maintaining protein homeostasis in the brain, triggering massive neuronal loss and the accumulation of abnormal protein inclusions. However, the mechanism underlying neurodegeneration due to autophagy impairment remains elusive. A paper in *Molecular Neurodegeneration* from Abeliovich's group now suggests a role for phosphorylation of Tau and the activation of glycogen synthase kinase 3 $\beta$  (GSK3 $\beta$ ) in driving neurodegeneration in autophagy-deficient neurons. We discuss the implications of this study for understanding the factors driving neurofibrillary tangle formation in Alzheimer's disease and tauopathies.

The progressive accumulation of misfolded proteins in the brain is implicated in a vast group of human diseases, including the most prevalent neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. These diseases are classified as protein misfolding disorders (PMDs) [1]. Despite representing an extensive and active field of research, in most cases the factors driving protein misfolding and neurodegeneration in the most common

sporadic PMD cases remain poorly understood. Alteration in protein homeostasis networks is emerging as a factor driving neuronal dysfunction, where disruption in protein quality control mechanisms and protein clearance pathways may contribute to the accumulation of abnormally folded proteins in the brain.

The macroautophagy pathway (here referred to as autophagy) is the main degradation route for long-lived proteins, damaged organelles, and protein aggregates. Autophagy is a highly regulated process, characterized by the formation of double- or multi-membrane vesicles (autophagosomes) that sequester portions of cytosol, which are then delivered for degradation following fusion with lysosomes (Figure 1a). Stimulation of autophagy results in the degradation of most aggregate-prone mutant proteins genetically linked to PMDs [2]. In addition, the accumulation of most of these mutant proteins upregulates autophagy activity through poorly defined mechanisms, and operates as a detoxification mechanism. This suggests that autophagy could be a good target for disease intervention; however, there is accumulating evidence that PMDs involve specific defects in particular steps of the autophagy process. Thus, manipulation of autophagy in neurodegenerative disease may have unpredictable outcomes, where further stimulation of the pathway may even overload the system with cargo proteins, accelerating disease.

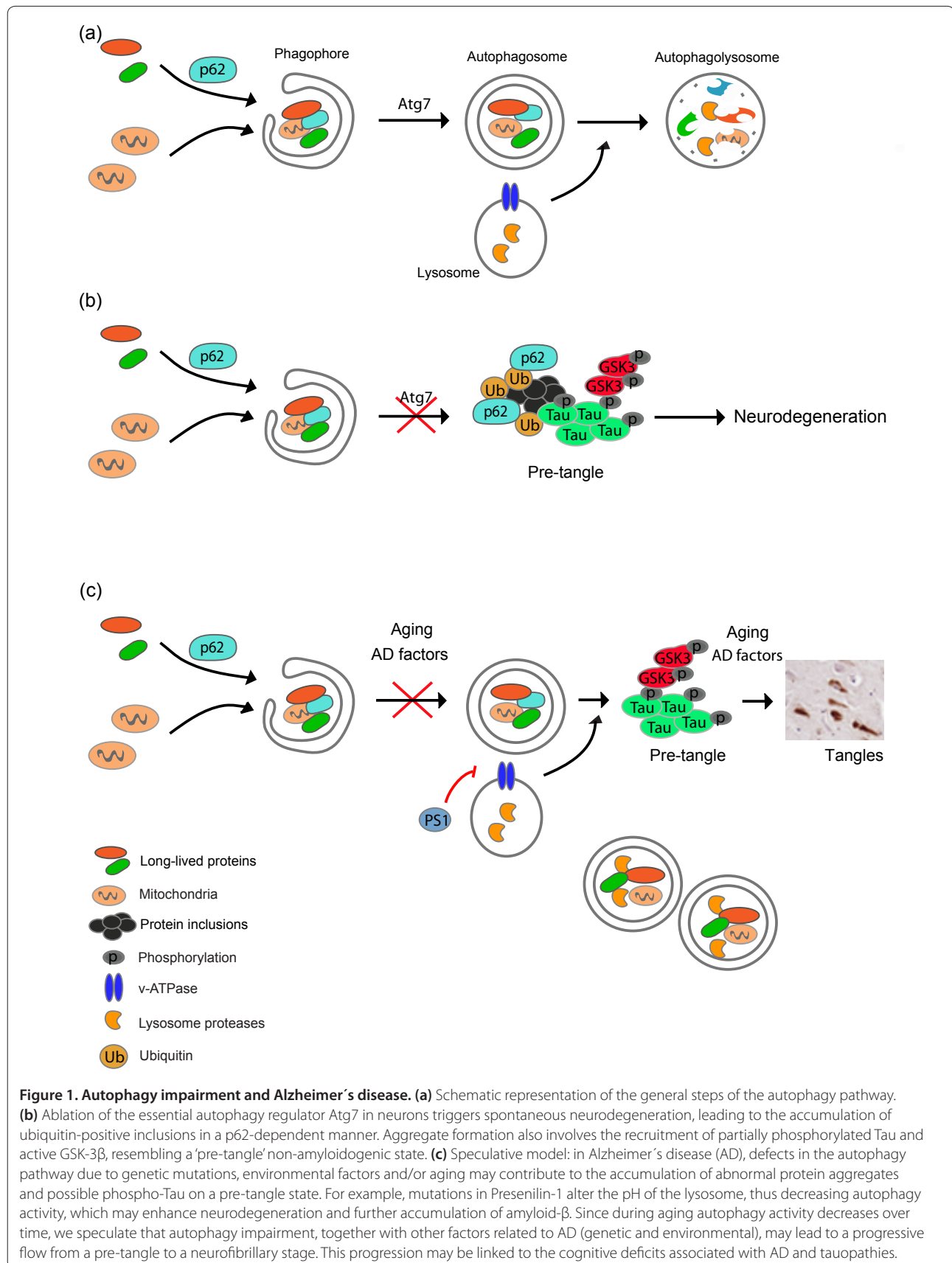
AD is characterized by a massive accumulation of lysosomal-related vesicles in the degenerating neurons. Several studies have identified specific defects in the autophagy process in AD mouse models. For example, Ralph Nixon's group proposed that presenilin-1 (PS1) directly regulates the acidification of lysosomes by controlling the targeting of v-ATPase to these vesicles [3]. AD-linked PS1 mutations result in defective lysosomal proteolysis, having a detrimental impact on protein homeostasis and neuronal function [3]. In fact, genetic strategies to restore lysosomal function prevented neuropathology and cognitive deficits of an AD mouse model [4]. Remarkably, restoring lysosomal function in

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AD mice significantly decreased the accumulation of amyloid- $\beta$  in the brain [4], placing autophagy impairment as a possible upstream component in the etiology of AD.

Accumulating evidence suggests that autophagy activity decreases during aging, which is the major risk factor for developing PMDs. In agreement with this idea, strategies that stimulate autophagy (such as rapamycin or resveratrol treatments, and caloric restriction) have potent anti-aging effects *in vivo* [2]. The first evidence indicating an important function of basal autophagy in the brain came from studies describing the effects of the genetic ablation of essential autophagy regulators such as *Atg5* and *Atg7* in mice [5,6]. Autophagy-deficient neurons undergo spontaneous degenerative changes that resemble those related to PMD, involving the accumulation of ubiquitin-positive inclusions, neuronal loss, motor dysfunction, and premature death [5,6]. Although it was initially assumed that the accumulation of protein inclusions was the trigger of neurodegeneration in those models, an elegant study demonstrated that ablating the adapter protein p62/SQSTM1 abrogated the accumulation of protein aggregates in *atg7* deficient neurons, but did not prevent neuronal dysfunction [7]. Thus, the molecular mechanisms explaining the occurrence of neurodegeneration due to autophagy impairment remain an important open question.

In *Molecular Neurodegeneration*, Inoue and coworkers identified a surprising mechanism underlying degeneration in autophagy-deficient neurons, involving the engagement of a phospho-Tau-dependent pathway [8]. Accumulation of phosphorylated Tau in neurofibrillary tangles represents one of the major hallmarks of AD and other tauopathies, including frontotemporal dementia [9]. The authors generated two conditional *Atg7* knockout mice focusing on the post-natal deletion in specific brain areas including hippocampal and glutamatergic neurons within the cerebral cortex, and dopaminergic neurons in the midbrain (*Dat-Atg7* cKO). This strategy recapitulated previous findings obtained with developmental inactivation of *atg7* in neurons, including autophagy impairment, neuronal loss, and accumulation of ubiquitin-positive inclusions. Due to increasing reports suggesting the occurrence of autophagy impairment in PMDs, the authors examined the levels of the most common proteins accumulated in these diseases. Unexpectedly, an evident redistribution of phospho-Tau into inclusions was detected in *Atg7*-deficient neurons, in addition to one of its kinases, glycogen synthase kinase 3 $\beta$  (GSK3 $\beta$ ). In contrast, no accumulation of amyloid precursor protein (APP), TDP-43 or  $\alpha$ -synuclein was observed (Figure 1b) [8]. Interestingly, a recent report also suggested that stimulation of mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR)-independent autophagy can protect neurons against degeneration in mutant Tau transgenic mice due to its

degradation of Tau aggregates [10], reinforcing the idea that autophagy also controls Tau levels. A systematic characterization of Tau phosphorylation sites in *Atg7*-deficient neurons indicated that the pattern observed was similar to an early 'pre-tangle' state that does not lead to formation of amyloid or fibrillar structures. Using a pharmacological approach to inhibit Tau phosphorylation or the genetic ablation of *tau* in mice, the authors partially reverted the neurodegenerative effects of *Atg7* deficiency. Remarkably, the formation of ubiquitin/p62-positive inclusions remained intact after these manipulations, suggesting that Tau-mediated neurodegeneration may represent (i) a downstream pathological event of abnormal protein aggregation, or (ii) a parallel phenomenon triggered by an unknown mechanism. It will be interesting to determine if deletion of p62 in *Atg7* knockout mice affects Tau/GSK3 $\beta$  redistribution and phosphorylation.

This study suggests for the first time a connection between autophagy impairment, Tau pathology, and neurodegeneration (Figure 1c), and given the emerging association between autophagy dysfunction and aging, provides clues about the possible cause of the most common sporadic forms of neurodegenerative diseases, offering an interesting possibility for future therapeutic intervention.

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